



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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## EXHIBIT A

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, p. 780, (Merriam-Webster, 10<sup>th</sup> ed.).

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**HANGOUT** 3: the occupants or frequenters of a nest 4 a: a group of similar things: AGGREGATION (a ~ of giant mountains — Helen MacInnes) b: HOTBED 2 (a ~ of rebellion) 5: a group of objects made to fit close together or one within another 6: an emplaced group of weapons

**nest** *v* (13c) 1: to build or occupy a nest; settle in or as if in a nest 2: to fit compactly together or within one another: EMBED ~ *vi* 1: to form a nest for 2: to pack compactly together 3: to form a hierarchy, series, or sequence of with each member, element, or set contained in or containing the next (~ed subroutines in a computer program)

**nest egg** *n* (14c) 1: a natural or artificial egg left in a nest to induce a fowl to continue to lay there 2: a fund of money accumulated as a reserve

**nest-er** \nes-tər/ *n* (1880) 1 *West*: a homesteader or squatter who takes up land on open range for a farm 2: one that nests

**nest-ile** \ne-səl/ *vb* **nest-iled**; **nest-ling** \s(-ə-)lɪŋ/ [ME, fr. OE *nesilian*, fr. *nest*] *vi* (bef. 12c) 1 *archaic*: NEST 1 2: to settle snugly or comfortably 3: to lie in an inconspicuous or sheltered manner ~ *vi* 1: to settle, shelter, or house in or as if in a nest (the children were *nest-iled* all snug in their beds — Clement Moore) 2: to press closely and affectionately (~s a kitten in her arms) — **nest-ler** \s(-ə-)lɪr/ *n*

**nest-ling** \nest-lɪŋ/ *n* (14c) 1: a young bird that has not abandoned the nest

**Nes-tor** \nes-tər, -tər/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Nestōr*] 1: a king of Pylos who serves in his old age as a counselor to the Greeks at Troy 2 *often not cap*: one who is a patriarch or leader in a field

**Nes-to-ri-an** \ne-'stōr-ē-an, -stōr-/ *adj* (1565) 1: of or relating to the doctrine ascribed to Nestorius and ecclesiastically condemned in 431 that divine and human persons remained separate in the incarnate Christ 2: of or relating to a church separating from Byzantine Christianity after 431, centering in Persia, and surviving chiefly in Asia Minor — **Nestorian** *n* — **Nes-to-ri-an-ism** \-ə-, -ni-'zəm/ *n*

**net** \net/ *n* [ME *nett*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *nezzi* *net*] (bef. 12c) 1 a: an open-meshed fabric twisted, knotted, or woven together at regular intervals b: something made of net: as (1): a device for catching fish, birds, or insects (2): a fabric barricade which divides a court in half (as in tennis or volleyball) and over which a ball or shuttlecock must be hit to be in play (3): the fabric that encloses the sides and back of the goal in various games (as soccer or hockey) 2: an entrapping device or situation (caught in the ~ of suspicious circumstances) 3: something resembling a net in reticulation (as of lines, fibers, or figures) 4 a: a group of communications stations operating under unified control b: NETWORK 4 — **net-less** \-ləs/ *adj* — **net-like** \-lɪk/ *adj* — **net-ty** \ne-tə-/ *adj*

**net** *vi* **net-ted**; **net-ting** (1593) 1: to cover or enclose with or as if with a net 2: to catch in or as if in a net 3: to cover with or as if with a network 4 a: to hit (a ball) into the net for the loss of a point in a racket game b: to hit (a ball or puck) into the goal for a score (as in hockey or soccer) — **net-ter** *n*

**net** *adj* [ME, clean, bright, fr. MF — more at NEAT] (15c) 1: free from all charges or deductions: as a: remaining after the deduction of all charges, outlay, or loss (~ earnings) (~ worth) — compare GROSS b: excluding all tare (~ weight) 2: excluding all nonessential considerations: BASIC, FINAL (the ~ result) (~ effect)

**net** *vi* **net-ted**; **net-ting** (1758) 1 a: to receive by way of profit: CLEAR 2: to produce by way of profit: YIELD 2: to get possession of: GAIN

**net** *n* (ca. 1904) 1: a net amount, profit, weight, or price 2: the score of a golfer in a handicap match after deducting his handicap from his gross 3: ESSENCE, GIST

**net-her** \ne-'thər/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *nithera*, fr. *nith* down; akin to OHG *nidar* down, Skt *nī*] (bef. 12c) 1: situated down or below: LOWER (the ~ side) 2: situated or believed to be situated beneath the earth's surface (the ~ regions)

**net-her-most** \-mōst/ *adj* (14c): farthest down: LOWEST

**net-her-world** \-wɜrld/ *n* (1638) 1: the world of the dead 2: UNDERWORLD 4 (the ~ of deceit, subversion, and espionage — R. M. Nixon)

**net-mind-er** \net-'mɪn-dər/ *n* (1937): GOALKEEPER

**net-su-ke** \nets-(k)ə-, -kē-, -ke also 'net-si-/ *n*, *pl* **netsuke** or **netsukes** [jp] (1876): a small and often intricately carved toggle (as of wood, ivory, or metal) used to fasten a small container to a kimono sash

**nett** *Brit* *var* of NET

**net-ting** \ne-'tɪŋ/ *n* (1567) 1: NETWORK 1 2: the act or process of making a net or network 3: the act, process, or right of fishing with a net

**net-tle** \ne-'tl/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *netel*; akin to OHG *nazza* nettle, Gk *adike*] (bef. 12c) 1: any of a genus (*Urtica* of the family Urticaceae, the nettle family) of chiefly coarse herbs armed with stinging hairs 2: any of various prickly or stinging plants other than the true nettles (genus *Urtica*)

**nettle** *vi* **net-tled**; **net-ting** \net-'tɪŋ/ (15c) 1: to strike or sting with or as if with nettles 2: to arouse to sharp but transitory annoyance or anger *syn* see IRRITATE

**nettle rash** *n* (1740): URTICARIA

**net-tle-some** \ne-'tl-səm/ *adj* (1766): causing vexation: IRRITATING

**net-veined** \net-'vænd/ *adj* (1861): having veins arranged in a fine network (a ~ leaf) — compare PARALLEL-VEINED; see VENATION illustration — **net venation** *n*

**net-winged** \-wɪŋd/ *adj* (ca. 1890): having wings with a fine network of veins

**network** \net-'wɜrk/ *n* (1560) 1: a fabric or structure of cords or wires that cross at regular intervals and are knotted or secured at the crossings 2: a system of lines or channels resembling a network 3 a: an interconnected or interrelated chain, group, or system (a ~ of hotels) b: a system of computers, terminals, and databases connected by communications lines 4 a: a group of radio or television stations linked by wire or radio relay b: a radio or television company that produces programs for broadcast over such a network

**network** *vi* (1887) 1: to cover with or as if with a network (a continent ~ so ~ed with navigable rivers and canals — Lamp) 2 *chiefly Brit*: to distribute for broadcast on a television network; also: BROADCAST

**CAST 3** 3: to join (as computers) in a network ~ *vi*: to engage in networking

**net-work-ing** *n* (1966) 1: the exchange of information or services among individuals, groups, or institutions 2: the establishment or use of a computer network

**Neuf-châ-tel** \nü-'shä-'tel, nyü-, -nə(r)-/ *n* [F, fr. *Neufchâtel*, France] (ca. 1865): a soft unripened cheese similar to cream cheese but containing less fat and more moisture

**neume** \nüm, 'nyüm/ *n* [ME, fr. ML *pneuma*, *neuma*, fr. Gk *pneuma* breath — more at PNEUMATIC] (14c): any of various symbols used in the notation of Gregorian chant — **neu-mat-ic** \nü-'ma-tik, nyü-/ *adj*

**neur-** or **neuro-** *comb* form [NL, fr. Gk, nerve, sinew, fr. *neuron* — more at NERVE] 1: nerve (neural) (neurology) 2: neural; neural and (neuromuscular)

**neur-al** \nür-'əl, 'nyür-/ *adj* (ca. 1847) 1: of, relating to, or affecting a nerve or the nervous system 2: situated in the region of or on the same side of the body as the brain and spinal cord: DORSAL — **neur-al-ly** \-ə-lē/ *adv*

**neural arch** *n* (ca. 1860): the cartilaginous or bony arch enclosing the spinal cord on the dorsal side of a vertebra

**neural crest** *n* (ca. 1885): the ridge of one of the folds forming the neural tube that gives rise to the spinal ganglia and various structures of the autonomic nervous system

**neu-ral-gia** \nü-'ral-jä, nyü-/ *n* [NL] (ca. 1834): acute paroxysmal pain radiating along the course of one or more nerves usu. without demonstrable changes in the nerve structure — **neu-ral-gic** \-jɪk/ *adj*

**neural net** *n* (1949): a computer architecture in which a number of processors are interconnected in a manner suggestive of the connections between neurons in a human brain and which is able to learn by a process of trial and error — called also **neural network**

**neural plate** *n* (1888): a thickened plate of ectoderm along the dorsal midline of the early vertebrate embryo that gives rise to the neural tube and crests

**neural tube** *n* (1888): the hollow longitudinal dorsal tube formed by infolding and subsequent fusion of the opposite ectodermal folds in the vertebrate embryo that gives rise to the brain and spinal cord

**neur-amin-i-dase** \nür-'ə-'mi-nä-'däs, nyür-, -däs/ *n* [neuraminic acid, an amino acid + -ide + -ase] (1956): a glycosidase that splits mucoproteins by breaking a glucoside link and occurs esp. in influenza viruses as an antigen

**neur-as-the-nia** \nür-'əs-'thē-nē-ə, nyür-/ *n* [NL] (1856): an emotional and psychic disorder that is characterized esp. by easy fatigability and often by lack of motivation, feelings of inadequacy, and psychosomatic symptoms — **neur-as-the-nic** \-thē-nik, -thē-/ *adj* or *n* — **neur-as-the-nic-ly** \-nɪk(-ə-)lē/ *adv*

**neu-ri-lem-ma** \nür-'ə-'le-mə, nyür-/ *n* [NL, fr. *neur-* + Gk *eilēma* covering, coil, fr. *eilein* to wind; akin to Gk *eiphein* to wrap — more at VOLUBLE] (1852): the plasma membrane surrounding a Schwann cell of a myelinated nerve fiber and separating layers of myelin — **neu-ri-lem-mal** \-lə-məl/ *adj*

**neu-ri-tis** \nü-'rɪ-tis, nyü-/ *n*, *pl* **-rit-i-des** \-rɪ-tə-'dēz/ or **-rit-tis-es** [NL] (1840): an inflammatory or degenerative lesion of a nerve marked esp. by pain, sensory disturbances, and impaired or lost reflexes — **neu-ri-tic** \-rɪ-tɪk/ *adj* or *n*

**neu-ro-ac-tive** \nür-'ə-'ak-tiv, nyür-/ *adj* (1961): stimulating neural tissue

**neu-ro-anat-o-my** \-ə-'nə-tə-mē/ *n* (ca. 1899): the anatomy of nervous tissue and the nervous system — **neu-ro-an-a-tom-i-cal** \-ə-'nə-tə-'mɪ-kəl/ *also* **neu-ro-an-a-tom-ic** \-mɪk/ *adj* — **neu-ro-anat-o-mist** \-ə-'nə-tə-'mɪst/ *n*

**neu-ro-bi-ol-o-gy** \-bi-'ə-lə-jē/ *n* (1906): a branch of the life sciences that deals with the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the nervous system — **neu-ro-bi-ol-o-gi-cal** \-bi-'ə-'lā-jɪ-kəl/ *adj* — **neu-ro-bi-ol-o-gist** \-bi-'ə-lə-'jɪst/ *n*

**neu-ro-blas-to-ma** \-blas-'tə-mə/ *n*, *pl* **-mas** or **-ma-ta** \-mə-tə/ [NL, fr. ISV *neuroblast* embryonic ganglion cell, fr. *neur-* + *-blast* -blast] (1910): a malignant tumor formed of embryonic ganglion cells

**neu-ro-chem-is-try** \-ke-'mə-strē/ *n* (1924) 1: the study of the chemical makeup and activities of nervous tissue 2: chemical processes and phenomena related to the nervous system — **neu-ro-chem-i-cal** \-ke-'mɪ-kəl/ *adj* or *n* — **neu-ro-chem-ist** \-ke-'mɪst/ *n*

**neu-ro-de-gen-er-a-tive** \-di-'je-nə-'rə-tiv, -jen-'rə-, -je-'nə-'rā-, -dē-/ *adj* (1907): relating to or characterized by degeneration of nervous tissue

**neu-ro-en-do-crine** \-en-'də-kṛən, -krɪn, -krēn/ *adj* (1922) 1: of, relating to, or being a hormonal substance that influences the activity of nerves 2: of, relating to, or functioning in neurosecretion

**neu-ro-en-do-crino-log-y** \-en-'də-kṛi-'nə-lə-jē, -(kṛi-) *n* (1922): a branch of the life sciences dealing with neurosecretion and the physiological interaction between the central nervous system and the endocrine system — **neu-ro-en-do-crino-log-i-cal** \-kṛi-'nə-'lā-jɪ-kəl, -kṛi-, -krē-/ *adj* — **neu-ro-en-do-crino-log-ist** \-kṛi-'nə-lə-'jɪst, -(kṛi-) *n*

**neu-ro-fi-bril** \-fi-brəl, -fi-/ *n* [NL *neurofibrilla*, fr. *neur-* + *fibrilla* fibril] (1898): a fine proteinaceous fibril that is found in cytoplasm (as of a neuron or a paramecium) and is capable of conducting excitation — **neu-ro-fi-bril-lary** \-brä-'lər-ē/ *adj*

**neu-ro-fi-bro-ma** \-fi-'brō-mə/ *n* (1892): a fibroma composed of nervous and connective tissue and produced by proliferation of Schwann cells

**neu-ro-fi-bro-ma-to-sis** \-(kṛi-)brō-'mə-'tə-səs/ *n* [NL, fr. *neurofi-broma*, *neurofibroma*] (1896): a disorder inherited as an autosomal dominant and characterized esp. by brown spots on the skin, neurofibromas of peripheral nerves, and deformities of subcutaneous tissue and bone

**neu-ro-gen-ic** \nür-'ə-'je-nik, nyür-/ *adj* (1901) 1: originating in or controlled by nervous tissue (~ heartbeat) 2: induced or modified by nervous factors; esp: disordered because of abnormally altered neural relations — **neu-ro-gen-i-cal-ly** \-mɪ-k(-ə-)lē/ *adv*

**neu-ro-glia** \nü-'rō-glē-ə, nyü-, -rā-, -n(y)ür-'ə-'glē-ə, -gli-/ *n* [NL, fr. *neur-* + MGk *glia* glue — more at CLAY] (1873): supporting tissue intermingled with the essential elements of nervous tissue esp. in the brain, spinal cord, and ganglia — **neu-ro-gli-al** \-əl/ *adj*

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